ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1985

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.7**	**102.9**	**97.2**	**93.0**	**101.9**	**105.5**	**106.6**
Provo-Orem, Utah	Not available this quarter						
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	106.3	99.2	118.6	102.5	106.9	119.0	99.6
San Francisco, California	127.2	109.9	189.9	59.5	119.9	151.6	113.4
San Diego, California	116.8	95.5	162.1	82.6	119.7	122.6	105.6
Denver, Colorado	107.6	105.8	134.9	75.1	110.1	111.7	98.7
Portland, Oregon	102.9	107.8	99.1	68.8	117.0	134.9	101.8
Billings, Montana	104.4	106.5	124.4	81.4	91.9	111.0	100.9
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	108.3	101.3	124.0	93.0	104.5	115.6	106.1
Albuquerque, New Mexico	100.3	107.0	106.0	76.4	99.9	100.0	101.4
Tacoma, Washington	104.5	104.4	109.9	62.5	97.0	136.1	112.0
Casper, Wyoming	99.3	97.6	87.5	96.5	96.1	111.2	108.5
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	107.8	98.3	115.0	129.0	103.8	108.1	101.6
Indianapolis, Indiana	99.3	101.4	96.9	97.4	111.7	98.8	95.4
St. Louis, Missouri	97.0	92.7	97.4	95.7	99.4	101.9	97.5
New York, New York	136.3	107.6	179.8	172.9	117.6	164.3	108.9
Houston, Texas	104.1	104.8	86.4	125.1	110.2	106.4	105.8
Highest City	139.1 Anchorage, AK	137.6 Anchorage, AK	195.5 Fairfield, CT	172.9 New York, NY	136.3 Nashua, NH	184.2 Anchorage, AK	135.0 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	87.8 Japlin, MO	88.3 Albany, GA	70.6 Anniston, AL	52.5 Seattle, WA	77.9 Jonesville WI	75.8 Glens Falls NY	86.4 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services, but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1986(f)	Jan. 1985	% Change	Dec. 1985(p)	Dec. 1984	% Change	Nov. 1985(r)	Nov. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	789,600	742,500	6.3	781,600	734,600	6.4	787,600	731,400	7.7
Employed	736,100	686,600	7.2	734,900	687,300	6.9	739,300	686,900	7.6
Unemployed	53,500	55,900	—4.3	46,700	47,300	—1.3	48,300	44,500	8.5
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	7.5	—	6.0	6.4	—	6.1	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.1	6.8	—	5.9	6.3	—	6.4	6.4	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Jan. 1986(f)	Jan. 1985	% Change	Dec. 1985(p)	Dec. 1984	% Change	Nov. 1985(r)	Nov. 1984	% Change
Total	626.0	608.4	2.9	636.4	620.0	2.7	636.6	619.9	2.7
Mining	8.5	11.3	—24.8	8.9	11.8	—24.6	9.0	12.1	—25.6
Metal Mining	1.6	3.2	—50.0	1.7	3.2	—46.9	1.6	3.3	—51.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.6
Other Mining & Quarrying	4.2	5.6	—25.0	4.4	5.8	—24.1	4.5	6.0	—25.0
Contract Construction	32.0	31.8	0.6	35.5	36.0	—1.4	37.9	38.1	—2.5
Manufacturing	93.7	93.6	0.1	95.3	95.9	—0.6	95.7	95.3	0.4
Durable Goods	65.8	66.6	—1.2	66.6	67.5	—1.3	66.9	67.9	—1.5
Primary Metals	3.8	5.4	—29.6	3.8	5.3	—28.3	3.9	5.3	—26.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	20.8	21.0	—1.0	21.1	21.6	—2.3	21.2	21.5	—1.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.9	9.7	—8.2	8.9	9.7	—8.2	8.9	9.8	—9.2
Transportation Equipment	14.6	13.5	8.1	14.5	13.4	8.2	14.5	13.3	9.0
Other Durable Goods	17.7	16.9	4.7	18.2	17.6	3.4	18.4	17.9	2.8
Non-Durable Goods	27.9	27.0	3.3	28.7	27.9	2.9	28.8	28.0	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	8.6	8.4	2.4	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.3	9.3	0.0
Textile & Apparel Products	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.1	—1.6	6.0	6.1	—1.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.6	—2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.8	8.9	10.1	9.9	8.9	11.2	9.9	8.9	11.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	35.9	35.9	0.0	36.4	36.9	—1.4	36.4	36.7	—0.8
Railroad Transportation	3.5	3.8	—7.9	3.5	3.9	—10.3	3.7	4.0	—7.5
Other Transportation	16.1	15.9	1.3	16.6	16.6	0.0	16.6	16.3	1.8
Comm. & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.2	16.2	0.0	16.3	16.4	—0.6	16.2	16.3	—0.6
Trade	149.7	143.9	4.0	154.9	149.8	3.4	152.9	147.4	3.7
Wholesale Trade	35.7	34.8	2.6	35.9	35.0	2.6	36.0	35.2	2.3
Retail Trade	114.0	109.2	4.4	118.9	114.8	3.6	116.9	112.3	4.1
Building Materials	5.2	5.1	2.0	5.4	5.3	1.9	5.4	5.4	0.0
Food Stores	20.2	18.9	6.9	20.3	19.0	6.8	20.4	19.0	7.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.9	13.0	6.9	13.9	13.1	6.1	14.0	13.1	6.9
Eating & Drinking Places	36.1	33.7	7.1	36.7	34.5	6.4	36.7	34.1	7.6
Other Retail	38.6	38.5	0.3	42.6	42.9	—0.7	40.4	40.7	—0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.4	30.1	4.3	31.5	30.2	4.3	31.3	30.0	4.3
Services	134.4	126.5	6.2	133.9	125.3	6.9	132.9	124.3	6.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.4	9.3	1.1	9.4	9.3	1.1	8.8	8.6	2.3
Personal Business Services & Amusements	47.2	42.5	11.1	46.8	41.8	12.0	46.1	41.2	11.9
Medical & Other Health Services	33.9	32.7	3.7	33.7	32.2	4.7	33.5	32.1	4.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.4	30.3	3.6	31.4	30.3	3.6	31.6	30.7	2.9
Other Services	12.5	11.6	7.8	12.6	11.7	7.7	12.8	11.8	8.5
Government	140.4	135.2	3.8	140.0	134.6	4.0	140.4	135.4	3.7
Federal Government	39.8	37.9	5.0	39.6	37.6	5.3	39.4	37.4	5.3
U.S. Federal Defense	23.5	22.9	2.6	23.5	22.9	2.6	23.5	22.7	3.5
Other Federal Government	16.3	15.0	8.7	16.1	14.8	8.8	15.9	14.8	7.4
State Government	36.8	36.3	1.4	36.5	35.7	2.2	36.7	36.7	0.0
State Education	20.2	20.3	—0.5	19.9	19.7	1.0	20.2	20.6	—1.9
Other State Government	16.6	16.0	3.8	16.6	16.0	3.8	16.5	16.1	2.5
Local Government	63.8	61.0	4.6	63.9	61.3	4.2	64.3	61.3	4.9
Local Education	40.6	39.1	3.8	40.6	39.1	3.8	40.8	39.1	4.3
Other Local Government	23.2	21.9	5.9	23.3	22.2	5.0	23.5	22.2	5.9
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. '86 (f)	Jan. '85	% Change	Dec. '85 (p)	Nov. '85 (r)	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	May '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	801.2	753.6	6.3	781.6	788.3	776.0	766.2	753.0	741.1	731.5	729.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	752.1	702.6	7.0	735.8	737.6	730.8	721.2	710.4	696.8	689.2	685.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	49.1	51.0	—3.7	45.8	50.7	45.2	45.0	42.6	44.3	42.3	44.4
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.8	—	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	636.9	619.1	2.9	630.3	630.0	628.8	626.0	624.0	621.6	622.7	622.6
Mining	8.5	11.3	—24.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.7
Contract Construction	37.5	37.3	0.5	35.9	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.7	35.7	35.8	36.3
Manufacturing	94.9	94.8	0.1	94.7	94.9	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.5	93.6	94.5
Durable Goods	66.5	67.3	—1.2	66.3	66.3	67.1	67.1	67.6	67.4	65.9	66.6
Nondurable Goods	28.4	27.5	3.3	28.4	28.6	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.1	27.7	27.9
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.9	36.9	0.0	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.5
Trade	151.9	146.1	4.0	148.4	149.4	149.0	148.6	148.7	148.8	148.3	147.1
Wholesale	36.2	35.2	2.8	35.6	35.8	35.8	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.5
Retail	115.7	110.9	4.3	112.8	113.6	113.2	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	111.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.6	30.3	4.3	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.9
Services	135.5	127.5	6.3	133.8	133.2	132.4	132.0	131.2	130.8	130.9	129.9
Government	140.1	134.9	3.9	140.7	139.9	139.2	137.5	135.1	134.1	137.9	137.7
Federal	40.5	38.5	5.2	40.8	40.3	40.2	39.7	38.9	38.4	39.0	39.2
State	35.9	35.5	1.1	36.1	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.4	36.0	36.0
Local	63.7	60.9	4.6	63.8	63.9	63.3	62.1	60.9	60.3	62.9	62.5

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1985(p)	% Change from Dec. '84	% Distribution	Dec. 1985(p)	% Change from Dec. '84	% Distribution	Dec. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	364.7	1.8	100.0	271.6	3.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.3	—25.2	2.3	0.6	—14.3	0.2	6.6	74.2
Contract Construction	31.9	—2.7	8.7	3.6	12.5	1.3	27.3	76.9
Manufacturing	65.1	—0.6	17.9	30.2	1.0	11.1	63.4	66.5
Durable Goods	47.7	—2.9	13.1	18.9	2.7	7.0	43.9	65.9
Nondurable Goods	17.4	6.1	4.8	11.3	—1.7	4.2	19.5	67.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.4	—1.2	7.0	11.0	—1.8	4.1	24.5	67.3
Total Trade	80.1	3.1	22.0	74.7	3.6	27.5	138.5	89.5
Wholesale Trade	26.3	1.5	7.2	9.6	5.5	3.5	30.8	85.8
Retail Trade	53.8	3.9	14.8	65.1	3.3	24.0	107.7	90.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.8	3.5	3.2	19.7	4.8	7.3	24.8	78.7
Services	64.2	4.9	17.6	69.7	8.7	25.7	101.1	75.5
Total Government	77.9	6.9	21.4	62.1	0.5	22.9	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.1	5.9	6.9	14.5	3.6	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.7	3.7	4.6	6.8	0.0	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.4	10.5	2.3	7.7	6.9	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	20.4	18.6	5.6	16.1	—13.0	5.9	NA	NA
State Education	13.9	26.4	3.8	6.0	—31.0	2.2	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.5	4.8	1.8	10.1	3.1	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	32.4	1.3	8.9	31.5	7.5	11.6	NA	NA
Local Education	16.5	—1.8	4.5	24.1	8.1	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.9	4.6	4.4	7.4	5.7	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Jan. '86(f)	Jan. '85	% Chg.	Dec. '85(p)	Nov. '85(r)	Jan. '86(f)	Jan. '85	% Chg.	Dec. '85(p)	Nov. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	510.4	479.0	6.6	506.2	508.2	100.6	93.7	7.4	100.6	101.4
Employed	479.2	446.7	7.3	478.9	479.6	93.3	86.3	8.1	93.8	94.4
Unemployed	31.2	32.3	—3.4	27.3	28.6	7.3	7.4	—1.4	6.8	7.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	6.7	0.0	5.4	5.6	7.3	7.9	0.0	6.8	6.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	435.1	422.3	3.0	442.1	440.2	72.1	69.7	3.4	73.8	74.3
Mining	2.0	3.5	—42.9	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	21.6	21.6	0.0	23.8	25.4	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.6	3.6
Manufacturing	63.4	63.4	0.0	64.7	64.4	11.7	12.0	—2.5	11.8	12.0
Durable Goods	46.2	46.8	—1.3	47.0	46.9	8.6	9.0	—4.4	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	17.2	16.6	3.6	17.7	17.5	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.3	28.3	0.0	28.2	28.5	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.3
Total Trade	110.0	105.8	4.0	115.1	112.6	14.9	14.3	4.2	15.4	15.3
Wholesale Trade	30.8	29.9	3.0	31.5	31.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	79.2	75.9	4.3	83.6	81.5	13.3	12.7	4.7	13.8	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25.6	24.6	4.1	25.3	25.6	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	92.0	86.4	6.5	91.9	90.5	24.6	23.1	6.5	25.1	25.2
Total Government	92.2	88.7	3.9	91.0	91.3	13.4	13.1	2.3	13.4	13.6

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan. '86(f)	Dec. '85(p)	Nov. '85(r)	Jan. '85	Jan. '86(f)	Jan. '85	% Change	Jan. '86(f)	Jan. '85	% Change
State Total	6.8	6.0	6.1	7.5	789,580	742,500	6.3	626,010	608,480	2.9
Bear River	5.1	4.7	5.2	6.3	51,430	48,090	6.9	36,110	34,750	3.9
Box Elder	4.2	4.4	4.5	6.0	19,920	18,550	7.4	13,550	12,890	5.1
Cache	5.6	4.8	5.6	6.5	30,720	28,820	6.6	22,210	21,530	3.2
Rich	5.9	6.4	3.2	4.2	790	720	9.7	350	330	6.1
Wasatch Front	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.8	523,470	491,050	6.6	446,450	433,320	3.0
North	5.6	4.7	4.7	6.3	164,660	154,560	6.5	110,460	106,630	3.6
Davis	5.0	3.8	3.8	5.0	81,170	75,720	7.2	51,040	49,400	3.3
Morgan	7.9	5.7	6.6	8.1	2,260	2,130	6.1	930	920	1.1
Weber	6.3	5.5	5.6	7.5	81,230	76,710	5.9	58,490	56,310	3.9
South	6.4	5.8	6.1	7.0	358,810	336,490	6.6	335,990	326,690	2.8
Salt Lake	6.4	5.7	6.1	7.0	348,070	326,590	6.6	325,570	316,640	2.8
Tooele	8.0	7.2	7.3	7.7	10,740	9,900	8.5	10,420	10,050	3.7
Mountainlands	7.3	6.7	7.1	8.0	115,400	107,960	6.9	81,150	78,400	3.5
Summit	4.6	4.3	6.3	5.7	11,870	11,250	5.5	7,220	6,990	3.3
Utah	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.9	100,530	93,700	7.3	72,090	69,590	3.6
Wasatch	20.7	15.0	14.7	17.0	3,000	3,010	—0.3	1,840	1,820	1.1
Central	13.3	11.0	8.9	13.0	27,670	26,590	4.1	15,030	15,240	—1.4
Juab	25.4	18.9	14.9	24.4	2,290	2,130	7.5	1,390	1,380	0.7
Millard	6.4	7.8	6.5	7.3	9,090	8,740	4.0	5,160	5,190	—0.6
Piute	16.8	10.1	6.5	19.8	430	420	2.4	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	22.0	15.7	13.3	17.8	6,740	6,580	2.4	3,280	3,590	—8.6
Sevier	10.0	8.7	6.6	11.5	8,210	7,890	4.1	4,660	4,550	2.4
Wayne	16.1	11.5	7.7	15.0	910	830	9.6	350	350	0.0
Southwestern	7.5	6.2	6.5	8.7	29,620	27,470	7.8	19,070	18,510	3.0
Beaver	8.6	5.9	6.2	8.3	2,710	2,450	10.6	1,500	1,470	2.0
Garfield	19.4	16.6	12.7	24.0	1,680	1,640	2.4	1,060	1,010	5.0
Iron	6.0	5.9	6.7	7.6	9,330	8,920	4.6	6,670	6,520	2.3
Kane	16.5	9.2	9.9	18.3	1,820	1,700	7.1	950	910	4.4
Washington	5.7	4.8	5.1	6.3	14,080	12,760	10.3	8,890	8,600	3.4
Uintah Basin	10.6	8.9	7.9	10.1	18,800	18,590	1.1	12,140	12,640	—4.0
Daggett	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	360	330	9.1	240	230	4.3
Duchesne	12.4	10.9	8.5	11.4	7,160	7,080	1.1	4,100	4,310	—4.9
Uintah	9.6	7.8	7.7	9.5	11,280	11,180	0.9	7,800	8,100	—3.7
Southeastern	10.0	8.9	8.8	14.8	23,210	22,790	1.8	16,080	15,650	2.7
Carbon	9.3	7.8	7.9	13.0	10,170	9,940	2.3	7,500	7,380	1.6
Emery	8.5	8.5	8.4	17.9	5,780	5,760	0.3	3,630	3,320	9.3
Grand	19.1	13.6	12.6	21.0	3,100	3,020	2.6	2,020	2,020	0.0
San Juan	6.9	8.3	8.8	10.5	4,160	4,070	2.2	2,930	2,930	0.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984
MINING	$525.48	$529.52	$497.06	43.5	44.2	39.2	$12.08	$11.98	$12.68
CONSTRUCTION	487.60	477.40	520.87	36.8	35.6	38.9	13.25	13.41	13.39
MANUFACTURING	388.80	371.45	358.39	40.5	39.6	41.1	9.60	9.38	9.72
Durable Goods	396.90	380.33	370.82	40.5	39.7	41.9	9.80	9.58	8.85
Nondurable Goods	364.41	348.30	322.82	40.4	39.4	38.8	9.02	8.84	8.32
TRADE	239.40	227.70	237.54	31.5	30.4	32.1	7.60	7.49	7.40
Wholesale Trade	375.12	356.48	371.26	37.7	36.6	38.0	9.95	9.74	9.77
Retail Trade	191.92	181.61	188.97	29.3	28.2	29.9	6.55	6.44	6.32
AVERAGE	321.90	313.48	314.87	34.8	34.0	35.7	9.25	9.22	8.82

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984
MINING	$632.79	$591.89	$523.87	46.7	45.6	42.8	$13.55	$12.98	$12.24
Metal Mining	506.90	491.83	513.38	37.0	35.9	38.0	13.70	13.70	13.51
Bituminous Coal Mining	860.93	717.77	576.91	52.4	45.4	37.1	16.43	15.81	15.55
CONSTRUCTION	475.02	443.40	494.60	37.7	35.5	37.9	12.60	12.49	13.05
MANUFACTURING	388.22	389.37	362.00	41.3	40.9	40.0	9.40	9.52	9.05
Durable Goods	411.63	413.28	381.61	42.7	42.0	41.3	9.64	9.84	9.24
Primary Metal Industries	451.45	547.22	528.63	34.7	38.7	39.1	13.01	14.14	13.52
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	416.32	397.27	360.82	45.4	43.8	42.7	9.17	9.07	8.45
Transportation Equipment	533.63	550.26	518.63	43.0	44.7	43.4	12.41	12.31	11.95
Nondurable Goods	336.16	334.36	317.58	38.2	38.3	37.1	8.80	8.73	8.56
Food & Kindred Products	328.86	334.56	308.87	40.4	40.8	38.9	8.14	8.20	7.94
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	563.77	543.57	546.55	43.3	42.7	42.5	13.02	12.73	12.86
TRADE	220.10	209.68	223.17	30.4	29.7	31.3	7.24	7.06	7.13
Wholesale Trade	365.54	347.71	361.21	36.3	35.3	37.2	10.07	9.85	9.71
Retail Trade	179.42	169.44	183.22	28.8	28.1	29.6	6.23	6.03	6.19
Food Stores	214.12	218.48	225.00	28.1	28.9	30.0	7.62	7.56	7.50
Other Retail	188.57	164.40	191.40	31.8	29.2	31.9	5.93	5.63	6.00
AVERAGE	323.29	316.37	320.72	35.1	34.5	35.4	9.19	9.17	9.06

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Jan. '86	Preliminary Dec. '85	Final Nov. '85	Final Jan. '85	Final Dec. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	4,550	5,948	6,472	6,963	6,289
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	3,060	3,820	4,279	5,127	5,023
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	7,610	9,768	10,751	12,090	11,312
Number of New Applications for Jobs	3,310	6,765	7,903	4,309	5,916
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,560	4,934	5,736	5,121	5,111
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,583	3,463	4,486	2,918	2,879
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	18,549	15,805	11,463	21,251	15,364
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.27	2.78	2.02	3.92	2.86
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$11,641,000	$8,832,608	$5,562,777	$10,065,248	$6,403,206

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Dec. '84	From Last Month	Dec. '84 to Dec. '85	Nov. '84 to Nov. '85	Oct. '84 to Oct. '85	Sept. '84 to Sept. '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	327.4	326.6	325.5	324.5	315.5	0.2	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2
Food and Beverages	305.6	303.6	302.5	302.1	297.2	0.7	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.9
Food at Home	299.3	296.6	295.3	295.6	293.2	0.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.7
Housing	355.8	355.0	354.4	353.8	341.2	0.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6
Rent Residential	272.4	271.7	269.9	267.7	256.1	0.3	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.1
Fuel and Other Util.	393.3	392.1	395.6	400.5	386.0	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.9
Medical Care	414.7	413.0	410.5	408.3	388.5	0.4	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6
Apparel and Upkeep	209.0	211.2	211.1	209.6	203.2	—1.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6
Transportation	324.0	323.2	320.9	319.7	315.8	0.2	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.9
Gasoline	376.8	376.1	374.2	377.4	365.7	0.7	3.0	1.9	1.1	2.6
Energy[2]	426.5	425.1	427.1	432.6	418.9	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.8
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	310.2	309.7	308.0	305.8	309.9	0.2	0.1	—0.2	—0.5	—1.2
Finished Goods	297.2	296.7	294.8	290.2	292.4	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.1
Intermediate Materials	318.8	318.1	317.8	317.9	319.6	0.2	—0.3	—0.7	—0.7	—0.7
Crude Materials	304.7	305.6	298.0	292.4	323.1	—0.3	—5.7	—5.6	—6.9	—10.5

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCES OF WAGES EARNED BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
UTAH AND UNITED STATES - 1984

	UNITED STATES	UTAH	UTAH DIFFERENCE FROM U.S.
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	—
Private Sector	82.6	77.2	— 5.4%
Agriculture Industries	0.7	0.3	— 0.4
Mining	1.7	4.0	+ 2.3
Construction	5.3	7.1	+ 1.8
Manufacturing	25.5	19.4	— 6.1
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	6.9	8.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.2	— 0.2
Retail Trade	10.1	10.4	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	6.8	5.2	— 1.6
Services	18.2	15.5	— 2.7
Public Sector	17.4	22.8	+ 5.4
Federal Government	4.3	8.7	+ 4.4
State Government	3.8	5.4	+ 1.6
Local Government	9.3	8.7	— 0.6

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages 1984, November 1985, Bulletin 2249.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 1986 published March 1986

Utahns basking in the warmth of an unusual February sun may have also recognized the glow of a lower unemployment rate. Utah's seasonally adjusted jobless rate dropped one-tenth of a point to 5.7 percent in February 1986. Not only has the current jobless rate declined in comparison with figures for the past three months, but it is also six-tenths of a percentage point below the February 1985 figure. In terms of people, and on a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 43,000 Utah residents were out there looking for work during the month of February. Please note that the figures just quoted do not include recent Morton Thiokol layoffs. However, if the number of idled Thiokol workers does not increase substantially, no significant effect on the State's labor force statistics will be evident. Moreover, Utah's unemployment rate continues the recent tradition of registering about one full percentage point below the national average.

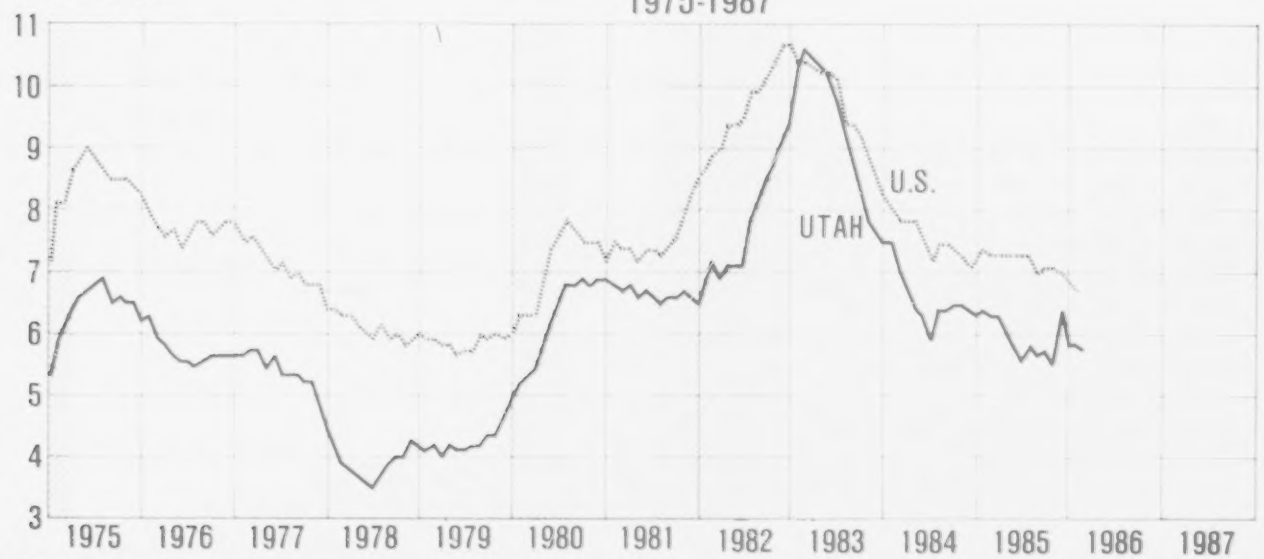
IN THIS ISSUE:

1985 Annual Average Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, by County and Industry

Feature: New Utah Labor Market Indicators

Average Weekly Wage Profile, by Industry, Utah, U.S., page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

MAKING JOBS WHILE THE SUN SHINES

Now, for some more good news — nonagricultural jobs picked up during February! Although Utah has performed quite respectably in the nonfarm job arena during the past few months, February displayed an even better record. Between February 1985 and February 1986, the State added approximately 20,200 new positions to its nonagricultural industries — a gain of 3.3 percent. This growth compares favorably with the January and December year-over increases of 19,600 and 18,000 jobs respectively.

Utah's service industry continued to paint the best employment picture, supplementing its already prodigious performance with 9,300 new jobs over the same February to February period. Personal and business services led the way with an 11.1 percent increase from last year. In addition, the employment expansion of the retail trade sector meant 5,400 new Utah jobs on a year-over basis. As Utahns eat out more frequently, eating/drinking places continue to make a particularly fine employment showing with a year-to-year growth rate of 7.0 percent. Not to be left behind, food stores added a substantial number of new jobs — this sector showed a 7.5 percent increase. Moreover, the finance, insurance, and real estate industry held its own with a 5.6 percent gain. And finally rounding out the picture, the federal government kept up its end of the employment expansion (in Utah anyway) by showing a 6.0 percent increase, the majority of which can be credited to nondefense activities.

ON THE DARK SIDE

On the other hand, while the aforementioned industries flourished, other sectors suffer the ongoing anguish of employment contraction. Coal mining (up 7.4 percent) remains the one bright spot in the mining sector which has lost 2,400 jobs since last February. Primary metals continues to show employment losses of over 1,000 positions, and again, the future for this Utah industry does not appear encouraging. Transportation equipment manufacturing, the prime contributor of new durable goods sector jobs, will suffer a slight slowdown when the effects of the recent Morton Thiokol layoffs show up in the numbers. Jobs in the construction industry remained static compared to a year ago. However, you might remember that 1985 was a record high year for Utah construction employment.

CHANGES, CHANGES, CHANGES

The astute readers of this newsletter have probably already noticed something different in current and historical employment/unemployment figures appearing in this report. So, let's get the explanation out in the open. First, understand that the Utah Department of Employment Security cooperates with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in producing this data. Without boring you with the details of sampling procedures and statistical methods, suffice it to say that BLS procedures have been revised to more accurately reflect the actual size of Utah's population and various employment/residence relationships affecting the computation of the unemployment rate. On a state level, the most noticeable changes will be in the *size* of the labor force, while counties may show various other changes.

You might also note that nonfarm jobs data have been finalized and revised (see the table below). In addition, several new items have been added to Table 3. Two of these items are the subject of this month's feature article. In other words, you have new data to digest and we have some new and improved labor force indicators to help us gauge the Utah labor market.

A BRIEF REVIEW

Let's review. In February, unemployment dropped slightly while the rate of growth in nonagricultural jobs increased — both good signs for the Utah economy. Coupled with reassuring economic news on the national front, these factors seem to indicate accelerated business expansion for the State. On the other hand, Utah still faces the effects of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, upcoming layoffs, and any number of unpredictable events. Still, the current outlook remains favorable.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH
January 1985 to February 1986
(Thousands of Jobs)

	Final		Original Forecast	Rebenched Forecast*
Jan	608.5	Oct '85	635.8	635.0
Feb	608.9	Nov	638.4	636.6
Mar	614.5	Dec	637.8	638.1
Apr	618.7	Jan '86	626.0	628.0
May	621.7	Feb	—	628.9
June	625.9			
July	621.8			
Aug	626.9			
Sept	634.9			

* This table provides final nonagricultural jobs from January to September 1985, with original and rebenched forecasts for the succeeding months to February 1986. Tables in this issue and succeeding issues will reflect the rebenching of data to September 1986.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, February 1986

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY, 1985

	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
State Total	730,000	687,000	43,000	5.9
Bear River	43,097	41,001	2,095	4.9
Box Elder	15,747	15,037	710	4.5
Cache	26,479	25,125	1,354	5.1
Rich	870	839	31	3.6
Wasatch Front	496,284	469,861	26,423	5.3
North	153,693	146,473	7,220	4.7
Davis	77,682	74,794	2,888	3.7
Morgan	1,687	1,576	110	6.5
Weber	74,324	70,103	4,222	5.7
South	342,591	323,388	19,203	5.6
Salt Lake	326,653	308,198	18,455	5.6
Tooele	15,938	15,190	748	4.7
Mountainland	102,362	95,340	7,022	6.9
Summit	6,552	6,028	524	8.0
Utah	91,912	85,852	6,060	6.6
Wasatch	3,898	3,460	438	11.2
Central	24,368	22,192	2,176	8.9
Juab	1,969	1,662	307	15.6
Millard	8,737	8,254	483	5.5
Piute	381	331	50	13.1
Sanpete	6,044	5,252	792	13.1
Sevier	6,357	5,886	471	7.4
Wayne	880	807	73	8.3
Southwestern	27,348	25,674	1,674	6.1
Beaver	2,384	2,238	146	6.1
Garfield	1,484	1,282	201	13.5
Iron	8,253	7,741	512	6.2
Kane	2,068	1,885	183	8.8
Washington	13,160	12,528	632	4.8
Uintah Basin	17,110	15,639	1,471	8.6
Daggett	356	343	14	3.9
Duchesne	5,727	5,126	601	10.5
Uintah	11,027	10,170	856	7.8
Southeastern	19,413	17,285	2,129	11.0
Carbon	8,712	7,837	875	10.0
Emery	4,036	3,509	526	13.0
Grand	3,121	2,713	409	13.1
San Juan	3,544	3,226	318	9.0

NOTE: Lack of rounding does not infer accuracy, but is for convenience only.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (RS4).

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY, 1985

District and County	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government
State Total	624,384	9,721	35,814	94,233	36,804	147,836	31,007	131,257	137,712
Bear River	36,139	12	1,506	12,994	787	6,513	734	4,088	9,503
Box Elder	13,741	10	409	7,615	146	2,423	202	1,048	1,758
Cache	22,004	1	1,014	5,361	579	4,009	527	2,998	7,514
Rich	394	1	6	18	12	82	4	40	231
Wasatch Front	445,650	2,838	24,324	65,119	28,988	110,137	25,649	91,706	96,892
North	108,856	195	5,775	15,777	4,207	23,486	3,312	19,366	37,736
Davis	51,537	114	3,114	6,575	1,634	10,019	1,039	7,108	21,934
Morgan	980	10	51	225	20	304	16	43	311
Weber	57,340	71	2,610	8,976	2,553	13,166	2,256	12,215	15,493
South	335,796	2,643	18,549	49,343	24,779	86,648	22,337	72,341	59,156
Salt Lake	325,314	2,335	18,234	48,147	24,563	85,448	22,178	71,497	52,912
Tooele	10,486	308	315	1,197	216	1,201	159	884	6,246
Mountainland	77,764	335	3,851	11,762	2,459	16,641	2,757	25,198	14,761
Summit	5,729	258	361	190	191	1,475	548	1,820	886
Utah	70,111	71	3,402	11,483	2,232	14,537	2,153	23,075	13,158
Wasatch	1,925	6	89	89	36	629	56	304	716
Central	16,287	676	2,839	1,959	1,028	3,326	405	1,701	4,353
Juab	1,487	78	94	128	15	474	39	171	488
Millard	5,674	226	2,245	362	498	933	92	412	906
Piute	182	0	15	21	5	17	1	7	116
Sanpete	3,630	16	174	876	105	574	91	393	1,401
Sevier	4,900	335	254	535	400	1,295	175	693	1,213
Wayne	418	21	58	37	4	34	8	26	230
Southwestern	19,604	302	1,470	1,534	1,009	5,549	865	3,994	4,881
Beaver	1,459	34	264	31	224	318	30	169	389
Garfield	1,331	38	35	222	45	159	18	317	497
Iron	6,358	168	414	421	275	1,841	347	1,084	1,808
Kane	1,175	9	10	58	16	358	25	379	320
Washington	9,278	52	747	801	449	2,872	445	2,045	1,867
Uintah Basin	12,417	2,230	1,073	374	803	2,600	248	2,121	2,968
Daggett	262	0	0	0	28	27	0	42	165
Duchesne	4,327	685	349	193	266	940	103	399	1,392
Uintah	7,829	1,544	724	181	510	1,633	145	1,680	1,412
Southeastern	16,524	3,328	750	491	1,733	3,071	349	2,448	4,354
Carbon	7,566	1,506	229	269	516	1,693	185	1,229	1,939
Emery	3,838	1,135	259	10	936	333	54	266	845
Grand	2,227	332	77	70	169	596	73	397	513
San Juan	2,899	356	185	143	111	450	37	557	1,060

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services (RS4).

NEW UTAH ECONOMIC INDICATORS

By Brad M. McGarry, Labor Market Economist

One measure of the overall state of the economy is the unemployment rate. Not only is it an easy to understand measurement, but it is perceived by many to be the most important labor market indicator. This is one reason the unemployment rate is so often quoted. Even minute fluctuations in the unemployment rate that might not have any statistical or economic significance get plenty of "air time." The unemployment rate is one of the most frequently used measures of labor market performance and is used by many people to interpret how well the economy is relieving hardships experienced by job seekers. Because of these features, and others not mentioned, the unemployment rate has long been published by Job Service.

However, there is the employment side of the labor market coin that deserves attention. The concept of employment seems to be more distinct than is the concept of unemployment. For example, to be considered unemployed, among other things, a person must be without a job, be available for work, and have actively sought work. On the other hand, being employed is an observable experience which is not as fettered with definitional requirements as being unemployed. Beginning with this issue of the Utah Labor Market Report, a non-farm jobs index and an employment rate will be published each month in Table 3. Both of these labor market measures have value for analyzing current labor market trends.

Non-Farm Jobs Index

The non-farm jobs index, like the consumer price index (CPI), has a base year where the annual average is equal to 100. This base year has been established as 1977. To figure a monthly employment index, that month's seasonally adjusted non-farm jobs figure is divided by the 1977 annual average non-farm jobs figure and multiplied by 100.

The advantage of this type of measure is that changes in non-farm jobs for any state or the nation can be reduced to an index for comparison purposes. Since all indexes are based on the same scale, a direct comparison of Utah's non-farm jobs trends can be made with any other state or with national trends. Chart 1 shows Utah's non-farm jobs index versus the national index. Since 1977, Utah's index has been consistently higher than the national index. Also, Utah's index roughly follows the national trend when it goes up or down but it has increased more rapidly than the national trend.

One advantage of the non-farm jobs index over the unemployment rate is that effects of seasonal adjustments are reduced. Another advantage of the non-farm jobs index over the unemployment rate is that measurement errors are smaller because of the large numbers the non-farm jobs index is based on. The result of smaller measurement errors and smaller seasonal adjustments is reduced fluctuations from period to period in the non-farm jobs index. This allows an additional evaluation of relative strength of the state's labor market co-incident with what is indicated by the unemployment rate.

One of the many uses of the non-farm jobs index is that of a general indicator of the level and direction of economic activity. For example, during the 1982 recession the index for Utah fell from 117.0 in January 1982 to a low of 112.2 in December 1982. As the business expansion took over, the employment index improved steadily, and in January 1986 registered a high of 131.5.

Employment Ratio

The employment ratio indicates that proportion of the population 16 years and older that is employed (see Chart 2). To calculate the employment ratio for the State of Utah, the seasonally adjusted (nonagricultural) employment figure is divided by the total noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Over a period of time, the employment ratio reflects the net change in the number of job holders relative to the size of the population.

When using the employment ratio, a few points should be kept in mind. Because the size of the population is continually changing, a rise in employment may or may not appear as an increase in the employment ratio. In order for the ratio to increase, employment must grow faster than population. If the ratio declines, it could signal that employment has decreased, or that growth in total nonagricultural jobs failed to keep pace with the increases in population. In essence, what the employment ratio tells us is whether the economy is generating enough jobs to satisfy needs of a constantly changing population.

As an example, from June 1974 to June 1975, Utah employment actually increased as shown by the employment index. However, in the same period, the employment ratio declined. The June 1974 employment ratio for Utah was 56.7, while the June 1975 ratio was 55.0, suggesting that the population grew more rapidly than jobs did in that recession period.

Utah's employment ratio was 58.0 in January 1986 (most current date). This marks the third year in a row that the January ratio has been higher than the previous year. It also stops the slide the ratio experienced in 1985. This tendency for the ratio to drop as a year progresses has been exhibited throughout the 1980's. The 1985 drop of 2.1 percent was the biggest decline since 1982 when it fell 6.1 percent, and is the third largest downturn since 1980.

In conclusion, this brief discussion points to the usefulness of two additional indicators for analyzing Utah's labor market conditions and trends. First, the non-farm index measures the relative change in total non-farm jobs, independent of other factors. Second, the employment ratio measures the comparative change in the number of those same jobs with the change in population. Both indicators help to provide a better understanding of labor market conditions and trends in the State of Utah, and both allow comparisons to national labor market conditions and trends.